

SNAPSHOT OF A GROUP OF THE WOMEN STRIKERS.



75,000 GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE

Continued from first page.

and far into the night there was a steady stream of workers coming and going. The front stairs of both buildings were lined with those waiting some fellow workers to leave the meetings so that their places might be filled. The strike leaders arranged it so that the workers of each large firm should have a room to themselves; a room that they should use each day for conferences and meetings as long as the strike lasted. The leaders have been instructed to hold a rollcall every day and so keep track of their followers.

Some of the better known firms represented were the Washington Tailoring Company, Fruhoff Brothers & Co., Hayes, Levi & Co. and Alfred & Benjamin.

Meeting at Tammany Hall.

Another meeting had been planned for Webster Hall, No. 119 East 11th street. Thirty or forty men and women stood outside the hall, changing from foot to foot, for about an hour. Then along came one of the boss strike leaders and told them that he was sorry, but would "they kindly hustle around to Tammany Hall, where they would find a splendid meeting in progress." They did. The leader said it was true that they had been overambitious and had planned too many meetings.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration came into the controversy yesterday afternoon with the visit of John J. Bealin, a member of the board, to representatives of both sides. He held long conferences with them. It is expected that steps will be taken by the board under Section 141 of the labor law to call public hearings for the purpose of reaching some basis for arbitration.

"The strike has undoubtedly assumed serious proportions," Mr. Bealin said. "From what I am able to learn there is danger that it will spread to other cities unless the difficulties are remedied."

It was estimated that 20 per cent of the strikers who walked out yesterday were women, but it is expected that the great accession to the ranks from this source will come in January, when the white goods workers are scheduled to strike. This will be under the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Aid from Prominent Women.

Miss Mary E. Dreier, president of the Woman's Trade Union League, said that her organization had not come into the fight actively as yet, but would do so when the white goods workers go out. It is expected that Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes will take an active hand at that time.

Another peace-making organization was astir yesterday for the purpose of offering its services in the controversy. This was the International Peace Forum, whose secretary, William Carter, made an effort to hold conferences with representatives of both sides, but without success. The purpose of the organization, which has its headquarters at No. 185 Madison avenue, is to bring about industrial peace, being the only world-wide body devoted to this purpose. The president of the local branch is John Wesley Hill, and Henry Clevs is the treasurer. Wu Ting-fang is head of the Chinese branch.

To judge from the attitude of the leaders of the strike, however, peace is a long way off. As early as 4:30 o'clock in the morning those who were to do duty as pickets began to gather at strike headquarters, No. 155 Clinton street, for instructions. Within an hour there were six hundred of them there. They were taken in charge by Benjamin Larger, the general secretary of the national organization, and divided into picket squads of twelve and dispatched to the various firms where the workers have been called out.

They were cautioned against violence, being instructed to plead their cause and distribute the papers, but to touch no one. The result of these instructions was that there were only four arrests throughout the day, on charges of obstructing the sidewalks. All but three of the men arrested were discharged, the fourth being fined a small sum.

Forty-five halls were hired throughout the affected district, and continuous meetings were held in them to spread the spirit of the strike. Each place was presided over by a strike leader, and the pickets made hourly reports to them of the spread of the movement.

Joseph Goldberg, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, was on duty at the general headquarters in Clinton street.

"Of course, the rain makes a bad start," he said, "and it is hard to get a line on just what is doing. But the

results for the first day have exceeded our expectations. More than 50 per cent of the garment workers of all descriptions have gone out, and ten thousand women have joined us. Many tailors not hitherto connected with the brotherhood, or who were in arrears, have been flocking here to get into the fight. Reports from all of the district headquarters are most encouraging."

At the national headquarters no manifestation was forthcoming that there was any inclination to discuss terms with the employers yet. It was deemed too early in the movement for that.

It was announced by H. V. Lavener, of the publicity committee, that no advances would be made by the strikers and that any proposal looking to opening negotiations would have to come from the employers. He said also that no negotiations would be held with contractors, as the unions do not place the blame for present conditions on them. He also announced that offers of help had been received from unions in other large cities.

Some Employers Confident.

The noon hour was looked for as the first big event in the day. Groups of pickets gathered about the doorways of the biggest shops and became active as the workers came out for luncheon. The crowds were especially big about the building at 4th street and Lafayette, occupied by Albert Robinson & Co. and other big manufacturers. An incipient "rough house" started, but soon quieted down, and nothing save peaceful methods were resorted to as the workers came out. Similar scenes occurred about most of the big places, with the same peaceful endings.

"We are having no trouble here," said E. S. Myers, secretary of Alfred Benjamin & Co., speaking for Eugene Benjamin, president of the Clothing Trades Association. "The men seem satisfied and we are doing everything for them. No demands have been presented to us and I do not expect any will be."

The same sentiments were expressed by a number of other large manufacturers, who said the only men out were from the small sweatshops in the lower East Side, where conditions were such as to warrant discontent among the workers.

More than forty strikers tried to persuade nearly a hundred non-union employees in the shops of Samuel H. Peck and Joseph Dahnosky, at No. 118 Jefferson street, Williamsburg, yesterday to give up their work. The strikers invaded the shops, but were soon dispersed by the reserves of the Hamburg avenue police station. No violence was shown on the part of the strikers, but the non-union workers were terrified until the arrival of the police.

The "committee of five" of the national workers' association held an executive session last night. The proposal of mediation from the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, presented in person by M. J. Regan, a member of the board, was discussed.

May Compel Arbitration.

It was announced that the chairman of the board, John J. Rogers, who is in Little Falls attempting to adjust the labor troubles there, will arrive in this city to-day and meet with the committee. It was stated that the committee will take no action until it confers with him. It was reported Mr. Regan expressed the opinion that should the strikers prove not to be amenable to the suggestions of the board steps will be taken to force them to arbitrate. It is estimated that if the strike is not settled soon there will be in all before the end of the week about two hundred thousand out.

When Eugene Benjamin, president of the New York Clothing Trades Association, was asked for a statement on the situation last night, he said the only thing he had to say for his organization was embodied in the statement issued by the Chamber of Commerce. This statement, issued by Charles L. Bernheim, chairman of the arbitration committee of the Chamber of Commerce, was as follows:

In view of the importance of the strike in the clothing trade, the Chamber of Commerce extended an invitation to representatives of the clothing, the employees and other citizens representing the public to appear before one of its committees to discuss the situation. The invitation was accepted, and at a meeting held this afternoon a general discussion was had, covering the entire situation.

No intimation of the nature of the discussion or its results was given out. Less than six hundred workers went out in the garment making shops in Newark as a result of the strike order. All of them were from the smaller plants, the big concerns going on with business as if nothing was in the wind.

Five Thousand Packed into Wigwam.

There never was a political gathering of the wigwam braves that packed Tammany Hall with a larger crowd than attended the mass meeting of the striking garment workers held there last night. About five thousand of the strikers occupied all the available chairs and standing room on the floor and in the gallery. They were warm, well fed and enthusiastic on "the first day of a great battle," as one of the speakers said, and they cheered the various union officials and organizers, who addressed them in Yiddish, Italian and English.

B. A. Larger, general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, presided. He said that the official figures placed 75,000 garment workers out on strike yesterday, with 25,000 more expected to go out to-day. There were 12,000 garment workers all told in the metropolitan district, which included Newark, he said.

The Rev. William Carter, general secretary of the International Peace Forum, attended the meeting and tried unsuccessfully to get Benjamin Schwesitzer, national organizer of the garment workers,

to permit him to present a plan for forming an impartial board of arbitration to settle the difficulties between the employers and employees. Mr. Schwesitzer told Mr. Carter that it was too early in the strike to listen to any suggestion for arbitration.

Schwesitzer and other organizers addressed the meeting in Yiddish, and exhorted the strikers to stand together for a long struggle if necessary, or until the battle was won. William Carlin, a lawyer and a recent candidate for the Assembly on the Socialist ticket, spoke to the strikers for half an hour in English.

DENY STRIKERS' STORIES

Little Falls Mill Officers Tell Their Side of Case.

Little Falls, N. Y., Dec. 30.—With statements by representatives of local textile mills in defence of wage scales and hours of work, the State Board of Arbitration's investigation of the recent strike was practically concluded to-day. It is understood that the hearing this afternoon was the last public one. The board will conduct a private inquiry to-morrow.

John McLoughlin, manager of the Phoenix Mills, and J. J. Gilbert, of the Gilbert Knitting Company, testified that employees quit work without giving notice of their demands. They blamed outside agitators for the strike. They said they paid wages as high as at any mills elsewhere in the Mohawk Valley, and declared that operatives under the new fifty-four hour schedule of wages could make more money than under former conditions.

The witnesses showed payrolls to substantiate statements that several previous witnesses had testified falsely concerning wages. A difference of \$4 a week was noted in the testimony of Gilbert and McLoughlin and that of certain other witnesses. The managers said they would take back without discrimination strikers who would apply as individuals.

Chief of Police Long testified that he did not attack women and that in the riot he only defended himself. He said his orders to the police were not to use clubs except in self-defence. He denied stories of police clubbing.

Deserters from the ranks of strikers testified that their lives had been threatened by men and women still on strike.

STOTESBURYS DENY STORY

Received No Threatening Letters, Banker Declares.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.—The report that Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury had received threatening letters, incited by the lavish expenditure of money at the social affairs given by them in two of the leading hotels here, was emphatically denied by Mr. Stotesbury to-day.

According to reports published this morning, letters were written both to the banker and his bride, the writers threatening them with bodily injury if their social programme, which includes two or three other elaborate entertainments, is carried out.

On his arrival at the banking house of Drexel & Co. of which he is head, Mr. Stotesbury said: "You can state for me positively that I know nothing of any threatening letters having been sent to me."

He then called up his home and held a telephone conversation with Mrs. Stotesbury. Then he added: "They say at home that no letter of the kind referred to has been received there either."

Captain of Detectives Cameron said no report had been made to the police of any threatening letters, and Chief Postal Inspector Cortelyou also declared that no report had been made to him.

DENIES HE KILLED GIRL

Man Held in Trenton Adds to Miss Marshall's Death Mystery.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 30.—To an attaché of the Mercer County jail to-day William Atzenhofer, the man who Saturday confessed to killing Miss Lucila B. Marshall, denied that he ever committed the crime. His statement throws a very serious cloud upon the story and motives of Dr. Joseph Denelsbeck and Mrs. M. F. Capen, the nurse, to whom the alleged confession was related.

"I didn't do it, and, what's more, Denelsbeck knows I didn't," was the statement of Atzenhofer to-day. He says he can prove an alibi. It was evident from the outset that the authorities were skeptical about the confession, even though the former soldier told in detail how he had killed the girl.

MITCHEL TIRES OF OFFICE

Not Seeking Renomination, or After P. S. Job, He Says.

President Mitchell of the Board of Aldermen said yesterday that under no circumstances would he take a renomination for his present office. "I would not consider such a nomination from any party or from any combination of parties," he declared.

He also denied what he termed the "printed myth" that Governor-elect Sulzer was considering him as chairman of the Public Service Commission, to succeed Chairman Wilcox.

SENIORITY RULE MAY CAUSE WILSON TROUBLE

Lea, of Tennessee, Fears Reactionaries Will Head Choice Senate Committees.

WOULD DEFEAT SYSTEM

J. Ham Lewis, Also a Caller on President-Elect, Tells How Democrats Can Get Two Senators from Illinois.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Princeton, N. J., Dec. 30.—The full significance of President-elect Wilson's speech at Staunton and his further statement yesterday that "there are some persons in Washington who will have to be convinced that a new day has come" became apparent to-day, when United States Senator Luke Lea, of Tennessee, who was one of Mr. Wilson's visitors, admitted that the line-up in the Senate committees, due to the possibility of reactionaries getting choice chairmanships, was a serious one.

Senator Lea would not say a word about his talk with the President-elect, and all that Governor Wilson would say was that they talked over after dinner in Tennessee. The Tennessee man, however, had a long talk with Judge "Billy" Hughes, who will become the junior United States Senator from New Jersey on March 4, and it was given out later that Mr. Hughes was going to Washington on Friday to look the situation over.

When Senator Lea was asked if he considered the line-up of the committees to be a serious one, due to the possibility that reactionaries might succeed to the choice chairmanships in the United States Senate, he said:

Can Break Seniority Rule.

"It is very serious. It is one of the serious things that we must take hold of at the outset."

"Do you consider the system, entrenched as it is by precedent, can be successfully broken?" he was asked.

"Well," he said, after a moment's thought, "the law of primogeniture has been abandoned very generally in the civilized world. I don't think it has any more claim to survival in the Senate than elsewhere."

"What move could be made to break the seniority rule?"

"The House found a way to break it," the Tennessee Senator answered. "You can see for yourself that the Senate can find a way to do it as well."

Although Governor Wilson won't admit it, it seems to be generally believed that his speech at Staunton was intended as a hint to United States Senator Thomas S. Martin and other Democratic reactionaries in the United States Senate, which, if not taken, will be followed by something more convincing.

Senator Martin is the intimate friend of Thomas P. Ryan, and is looked upon as the leader of the reactionary Democrats in the Senate, who are fighting any change in the rule of seniority.

Senator-designate Hughes, who had a chat with Governor Wilson during the afternoon, said he favored wiping out the seniority rule in the Senate.

"We did it in the House," he said, "and I don't see why they can't do it in the Senate."

Speaking of Senator Lea's visit, Governor Wilson said he just came "to discuss

with me the United States Senatorship contest there. So many changes occur that you have to get bulletins every twenty-four hours to keep up with it."

Senator Lea, however, was not the only one with whom the President-elect discussed United States Senate contests, for shortly before noon J. Ham Lewis walked into his office with the suggestion that he settle the contest in Illinois by dangling some federal patronage in the face of half a dozen of the Republican or Progressive members of the Illinois Legislature.

Mr. Lewis did not see anything wrong in the suggestion that the President-elect let it be known that the minority patronage of Illinois would be the reward of any six Republican or Progressive members of the Illinois Legislature "who would be patriotic enough to send two Democratic United States Senators to Washington to support President-elect Wilson."

Lewis's Idea of Patriotism.

"I intimated to the Governor," he said, "that it would not be out of place to have it openly understood that patriotic men who would give him the support of two Senators would be regarded as worthy of proper reward and recognition in the distribution of minority patronage."

Mr. Lewis said, however, that Governor Wilson would have to tell what the conference was about. "For myself," he said, "I can say that I called the Governor's attention to the strong likelihood of having two Democratic Senators from Illinois. I assured him that all the Democratic factions—those headed by Governor Dunn, Mayor Harrison and Roger Sullivan—were for me, and that they were anxious to give him two Senators, on the theory that the people had chosen to try his policies and that the Senators were the necessary machinery to put them through. Illinois is patriotic and recognizes this fact."

"I pointed out that these two Senators could be obtained by the addition to the Democratic ranks of six Progressive votes in the Illinois House. The Senate is even, and all we need is one vote there. I also called the attention of the Governor to the necessity of Illinois being represented in the Cabinet. I said Illinois had never been left out of the Cabinet, and that her interests were not merely those of Illinois, but of the whole Mississippi Valley. I also called attention to the fact that we should have a Democratic federal judge. We now have

four Republican judges, and not one Democratic judge."

There are seventy-three Democrats, twenty-two Republicans, four Socialists and twenty Progressives in the Illinois Legislature, and it was with fervent hope that Governor Wilson would agree to his patronage suggestion that Mr. Lewis walked into his office.

Mr. Wilson would not comment on Mr. Lewis's suggestion for controlling the Illinois Legislature.

CHECKS LOST BY MOUQUIN SENT BACK BY UNCLE SAM

Pickpocket Who Relieved Restaurant Man of \$476 Puts Loose Checks for \$208 in Letter Box.

Louis S. Mouquin, the restaurateur, who lost \$476 a few weeks ago through the activity of a pickpocket, on the day that Sheriff Harburger appointed him a special deputy sheriff, learned yesterday that there are crooks who have some respect for the law as represented by a special deputy sheriff. This feeling on the part of the man who "touched" Mr. Mouquin made it possible for him to recover \$208 of the stolen money.

The fact that the money that found its way back to the restaurant man was in the form of checks might have had something to do with its return. But Mr. Mouquin was not looking for motives or reasons. There were seven checks in all. The man that picked the pocket of Mr. Mouquin returned them by placing the loose checks in a mail box, without an envelope, trusting Uncle Sam's postal employees to see that they arrived at their proper destination. The checks, however, went to the Dead Letter Office.

A search was made for the persons who had signed the seven checks, only two of whom Mr. Mouquin could remember, as he had cashed them for other persons. However, after considerable trouble, Mr. Mouquin received the checks, thus reducing the loss to the special deputy sheriff to \$268.

"Maybe the fellow that picked my pocket would have kept the checks, too, if he could have cashed them," remarked Mr. Mouquin.

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The telephone bell rings, and the person answering it says: "Morton & Company, Mr. Baker speaking." The person calling then says: "Mr. Wood, of Curtis & Company, wishes to talk with Mr. White." When Mr. White picks up the receiver he knows Mr. Wood is on the other end of the line, and without any unnecessary and undignified "Hello's," he at once greets him with the refreshing and courteous salutation, "Good morning, Mr. Wood!" This savors the genial handshake that Mr. Wood would have received had he called in person upon Mr. White.

A far higher degree of telephone courtesy would be obtained if the face-to-face idea were more generally held in mind by those who use the telephone. The fact that a line of wire and two shining instruments separate you from the person to whom you are talking, takes none of the sting out of unkind words.

Telephone courtesy begins when the bell rings. Promptness in answering the call is a compliment to the caller. Telephone courtesy on party lines means being polite when someone else unintentionally breaks in—not snapping, "Get off the line; I'm using it."

In a word, it is obviously true that, that which is the correct thing to do in a face-to-face conversation, is also correct in a telephone conversation, and anyone has but to apply the rule of courtesy prescribed long years before the telephone was first thought of, to know the proper manners for telephone usage. Be forbearing, considerate and courteous. Do over the telephone as you would do face to face.

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